NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1892.-TWELVE PAGES.

FIGHTING THE CHOLERA.

THE SCOURGE DECREASING IN RUSSIA

RIGOROUS MEASURES ADOPTED BY SANITARY BOARDS-EXAGGERATED REPORTS IN HAM-

St. Petersburg, Aug. 24.-The official returns show that yesterday there were reported throughdeaths from the disease. This is a decrease of 1,301 new cases and 770 deaths, compared with the official figures of Monday.

Hamburg, Aug. 24.-The newspapers here have been affected by the cholera scare and their reports concerning the disease contain more or less exaggeration. The official statistics show that during the period between August 18 and yesterday there were 219 cases of suspected cholera reported. Of this number seventy-five of the patients died. To-day the heat is oppressive, despite a heavy thunderstorm. All by crowds of people clamoring for the various preventves. Many of the shopkeepers have old out every ounce of their disinfectants. Despite the anxiety that is everywhere prevalent, business is proceeding as usual.

Eighty cases of cholera were reported in Altona to-day, including three of Asiatic cholera. Some of the business men of this city are afraid to use the public telephones, fearing contagion from the transmitter. The city schools were closed the greater part of the day. and sanitary authorities; at a conference to-day, discussed the eventual closing of the harbor unless the epidernic speedily subsides. fessors Koch and Rahts inspected the emigrant barracks to-day. The "Nachrichten" dwells upon the recklessness of the poor in eating unsound fruit and other food when the spread of cholera has already been sufficiently favored by

Berlin, Aug. 24.-All goods or luggage arriving here from Hamburg or Altona will be subjected to a thorough disinfection in order to avoid the danger of conveying cholera into this city.

Antwerp, Aug. 24.-Since noon yesterday five persons who were suffering from cholera and were admitted to the hospital died in a few hours after their admission. One case of disease, it is declared, has appeared on board a steamer from Hamburg. The Sabitary Board has ordered a most rigorous inspection of all vessels arriving from Hamburg, the Rhine ports and from The doctors were loath to admit that the was Asiatic cholera, but they were finally compelled to acknowledge that the scourge of the East had appeared here.

London, Aug. 24.-The Port Sanitary Committee has ordered that a medical inspection be made of every arrival from Russia and Hamburg. Dirty clothing and all baggage that is suspected of being infected with cholera will be burned.

Lyons, Aug. 24.-A novel sight was presented at the railway station here last night, the spectacle being an encampment of Jews from Odessa bound United States, who found their journey interrupted by the refusal of the steamship lines to regulations enforced there to prevent the introduc tion of cholera. The emigrants were forced to remain here until something could be done for them, consequently they established a camp near the railway station, which has been visited by thousands of curious people who watched with much interest the methods of Russian Hebrew life. Arrangements have now been completed for the shipment of these emigrants, and the camp is already beginning to break up. They will be taken to Havre, where they will be immediately embarked on a steamer bound for Hoston. They will leave here on Friday and will sail from Havre on Saturday.

urday.

Vienns, Aug. 24.—Owing to the prevalence of cholera the Froduce Exchange here opposes the holding of the annual grain market, which is fixed for August 29 and 30.

THE TREASURY'S PRECAUTIONS. EVERY MEANS USED TO KEEP THE CHOLERA OUT

STRICT QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

received at the State Department to-day United States Consul at Hamburg: "Hamburg emi-grants must be regarded as coming from cholera in-Shall see that steamers and baggage are disinfected." The Department has more reassuring news from

Havre, France, relative to the reported epidemic of cholera there. Consul Williams telegraphed that the Parts and Havre medical experts have had a confaris and flavre medical experts lave and a con-ference, and after a full examination admit the pres-ence of local cholera. They deny, however, that it is Asiatic cholera. The disease is not spreading and the slarm is now subsiding. Great precautions bave been taken in the matter.

The Treasury Department is following up the pre-

cautions heretofore adopted and will use all means to keep the cholers out of the country. Assistant Secretary spaulding has communicated with Dr. Glavis, the attorney of various steamship companies, and expressed to him the hope that the Treasury Department would have the co-operation of the companie the disinfection of immigrants' effects. blavis, in reply, says that the steamship lines are with the gravity of the situation and that nothing shall be omitted on their part. Every safeguard will be applied to prevent the bringing here of immigrants effects which are not carefully

of the proposed departure from Havre for Boston of of Jews from Odessa who originally in tended to go to New-York, but whose journey was interrupted at Lyons because of the refusal of the steamship company to take them to New-York. Department will not take any steps to prevent their departure from Havre, as that, it is said, is a matter resting entirely with the steamship companies. It however, subject the immigrants to a rigid examination when they get to Boston, so as to pre-

vent the introduction of cholera germs.

The Treasury Department has communicated with the agents of the steamship companies whose ships ply between Hamburg and Bremen and Baltimore requesting them to have their steamers report at the Cape Charles Quarantine Station, Virginia, befor proceeding up Chesapeake Bay. The steamers will be inspected by the officers of the Marine Hospital at the quarantine station, so that all danger of the in-troduction of choiern germs may be averted.

A circular relating to the importation of rags, pre-pared at the Marine Hospital, and baving the approval of the Treasury Department, was issued to-day. It will be sent to Collectors of Customs, medical officers of the United States Marine Hospital Service, agents of foreign steamship lines, local quarantine nd others. After quoting a provision from the Act to Prevent the Introduction of Contagious or Infectious Diseases Into the United States, it says:

Diseases Into the United States, it says:

On and after September 20, 1892, rags from any foreign port will be refused entry into the United States unless said rags are accompanied by a certificate from the consular officer at the port of shipment to the effect that they have been disinfected. In accordance with the methods herein described.

It is also ordered that rags gathered in, or shipped from, any port or place where choicer is known to prevail in epidemic form be deniced entry into the United States absolutely on and after the date of this circular, except such as were then affeat, which must be disinfected on arcival. All previous Department circulars relative to the importation and disinfection of rags conflicting with the provisions of this circular are hereby amended to conform therewith.

The circular then prescribes the methods of dis-

The circular then prescribes the methods of dis-The circular then presented the man infection which may be used.

Philadelphia, Aug. 24.—Having been officially informed of the prevalence of choicra in foreign parts, the Board of Health at a meeting to-day adopted stringent measures to prevent the disease from being introduced into the country through this port. Here-after all vessels arriving from cholera infected ports detained at quarantine until all the baggage, etc., of the immigrants abourd has been dis-

infected.

The steamship Switzerland, from Antwerp, was the first vessel to arrive from an infected port. The flaramine officials found no sickness on board, and her 700 passengers were permitted to leave the steamer and enter the station, where they were examined by the immigration inspectors.

The baggage and bodding of the people in the hold and steerage quarters were not disturbed and will not be notif the port physician and medical inspectors do-

termine in what manner the same shall be disinfected. Both of these officials visited the steamer this afternoon and will proceed with the work they have on hand as rapidly as possible, as fully two-thirds the immigrants are bound for the West, and cannot depart until they secure possession of their baggage.

TO STUDY HAMBURG QUARANTINE METHODS Dr. August Seibert, of No. 137 East Nineteenth-st. ing the methods for preventing the spread of cholers in that city. Dr. Selbert has letters of introduction from the Health Board of this city to the Hamburg Health Board, requesting them to afford every facilit disinfecting and the methods they employ in stopping

sixty-fifth Medical Congress, which is to be held in that city. Dr. Edson, of the Health Board, having suggested that I investigate the sanitary arrangements and the general precautions taken there against the spread of the cholera, I decided to do so. I shall pay especial attention to the disinfection of all things coming in contact with cholera."

German physicians as superior to those used by our

"That I cannot say, but I believe that we have just as good a system here in New-York City as anywhere in the world. I shall be on the lookout, however, for any new apparatus they may have and shall make a report to Dr. Edson as soon as I return. Dr. Seibert did not think that the cholera would become epidemic here this year, but he was afraid that mer. He thought, however, that if the patients were properly isolated there was slight chance of its becoming widespread. "I do not expect this present outbreak of cholera in Germany to last very long," he continued, "for it has been observed that as soon as the cold nights begin the cholera stops, and the colf nights come early in september in Germany."

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE DISEASE.

WHAT IS BEING DONE AT QUARANTINE IN ANTI-CIPATION OF CHOLERA ARRIVALS.

Dr. Jenkins, Health Officer of the Port, said yes prevent the introduction of cholera here: have made all possible provisions and taken all possible precautions against the introduction of cholera We have a ship all ready, the same one which my pre-Bay and anchor where the old Illinois used to, lower Quarantine, so that incoming ships may from there also, thus making a do required in the passage of a ship across the Atlantic would bring out any case, unless it came perhaps on highly improbable, but is one of the things which I

sidered the matter as thoroughly as possible, for I feel tain measure, as an official barrier between the horrible disease and the great port of New-York. If a case of cholera came in here, it would be at once re-moved to one of the hospital islands. The other pa-sengers on the ship would be removed to the other for the sick and the other as a place for observati would be able to accommodate many patients, rows. I have been uptown to day to confer with the

city regarding the matter." steam at a temperature calculated to kill any kind of disease germs, but if extraordinary care were owned by suspected immigrants would be fumigated also, as well as rags and any other transmitting agencies shipped at the infested ports.

HEALTH COMMISSIONER BRYANT TALKS.

Health Commissioner Bryant was at the office of Health Board resterday afternoon and said n reports had been received from Quarantine to indicate that any suspected case of Asiatic cholera had been discovered. When asked if he thought the cholera might reach New York, he replied; "A man who does not prophesy anything has nothing to gainsay. My opinion on that subject would be of no more value than the opinion of any man who reads the news paper reports. It is wholly a matter of speculation as to the possibility of cholera getting to New-York this year, or any year. Of course, Quarantine is the key to the situation."

"Have any suspected cases of the cholera been re-

ported in this city yet!" The Tribune reporter in

"Not that I am aware of. In years when ther was no possibility of the disease being carried to this city, because it had not got near any foreign ports from which there was travel to New-York, we had suspected cases of Asiatic cholera reported to us by physicians who doubtless acted in good faith as by physicians who doubless article in governments. The cases were shown by investigation to be cases of cholera morbus. The symptoms of cholera morbus and of true Asiatic cholera are so nearly identical that no physician could tell from the symptoms alone which of the two diseases a patient had, but investigation and the clinical history of a case would decide the question."

The mortality in the city is low at present, and comparatively few persons are dying from diarrhocal diseases. The total number of deaths reported yes terday was only eighty-seven. Last week only 780 deaths occurred in the city, of which 133 were

A SCHOONER QUARANTINED FOR YELLOW FEVER. Portland, Me., Aug. 24.-The schooner Rosa Mueller, from Brazil, arrived last evening and was at once quarantined, from a report that yellow fever was about. The harbormaster has issued orders that all vessels be kept from her vicinity. The Board of Health and Dr. Banks, of the Marine Hospital, visited her this morning. Her captain reports that four days out from Santos, one of the crew died with yellow fever. Two weeks ago the mate was taken sick and was put off at Vineyard Haven. Two men are sick on the vessel here. They have no contaglous disense, but are suffering from the effects of the long voyage. They were taken to the Marine Hospital. The Board of Health has ordered the ballast thrown overboard and the ven and crew will be fumigated before land-

THE DISEASE IN CONNECTICUT

Norwica, Can., Aug. 24 (Special). There is no doubt that the death of Miss Frances Morgan, of Courtst., this city, who died yesterday at the home of relalives at Griswold, a country town east of Norwich, was caused by cholers. Miss Morgan, who had been perfectly well Monday morning, was riken violently next morning. She was attended by three physicians, who were powerless to relieve her, and Dr. Cassidy, of this city, one of the doctors who were present when she died, said that her malady was as bad a when she died, said that her maindy was as bad a case of cholera as ever occurs in a temperate climate. There have been several other cases in this town recently that were like that of Miss Morgan, though the patients were not so violently attacked. In one or two instances death took place within two or three days after the patient was attacked.

GOOD TEMPLARS ELECT OFFICERS. Bingbamton, N. Y., Aug. 24.-During to-day's ses

sion of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of New-York State the following officers of the Grand Lodge were elected for the ensuing year: Grand chief templar, Dr. D. H. Mann, of Brooklyn, re-elected; grand councillor, D. W. Hooher, of Syracuse; grand vice-templar, Mrs M. Hubert, of Schoharie; grand secretary, Gardner H. Wheeler, of Syracuse, re elected; grand treasurer, B. C.

A FRAUDULENT BANKING FIRM

ARRESTED FOR SELLING WORTHLESS NOTES

THE FINANCE TRADING COMPANY COMES TO

William Henry Roberts and Nell McCallium, the president and secretary, respectively, of the "Finance Trading Company," at No. 10 Wall-st., were locked up at Police Headquarters yesterday on the charge branch office at Marion, N. C. By a trick which the police could not explain, the company had Roberts, when he was arrested, were cards, engraved with the following:

"W. H. Roberts, president, Neill McCallum, seretary, Finance Trading Company, No. 20 Wall-st., New-York, Capital, \$50,000. Dealers in Commercial Traders and Negotiafors."

Chief Inspector Steers said he had received complaints about the "trading company" six months ago, and had set Detective-Sergeants Goldman and Lyman at work investigating them. Butler Brothers, dealers in dry-goods, at No. 380 Broadway, sold a \$158, and accepted a note or draft from the branch bank of Roberts & Co., Marion. At the Wall-st. office of the firm payment was refused. The police the braich bank had been seized by the sheriff. It was said also that F. H. Dean and T. E. Patrick, of Richmond, Va., the State National Bank, of Knoxville, Tenn., and the Morristown Mills, of Morristown, Tenn., had been swindled.

& Co., of Marion, N. C., for \$500. Friedman tele graphed to Roberts & Co., and received a reply that spliz had purchased the note from Roberts and the fraud, and he issued a warrant upon which The prisoners were arraigned at the

A young girl who was the typewrite: for th the office was closed about 5 o'clock. The young girl referred the reporter to Andrew J. Ensign, a lawyer of No. 80 Broadway, as the counsel for the concern. Mr. Ensign, however, denied that he sheld that position, and said that he had no connection with the arrested men, except that he had done a little law business for Mr. Roberts. He said that he knew nothing about the "Finance Trading Company" or Mr. Roberts, although he believed that he came from North Carolina.

The Finance Trading Company by the said that he came that the office was closed about 5 o'clock. The young

esent offices since fast May.

and be found yesterday afternoon who knew any
ing about it or had more than casually heard o
existence.

GEORGIA STOCKADES THREATENED.

TENNESSEE MINERS TURNING THEIR ATTENTIO TO CONVICTS AT COAL CITY.

Times' from Atlanta says that the miners at White city, Ga., and release the prisoners there. The papies at Rome and Dalton, Ga., are ordered to

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 24.—No demonstrations were made at Coal Creek to-day. Supplies and clothing are being rushed forward from this city to the soldiers, as their stay is indefinite, especially sine Creek, has found many of an incriminating nature throwing much light upon the conspiracy. The Asto a request from General Carnes that he was

lote and attacks.

The 4th Regiment of Volunteers was organized her to-night. Colonel Baxter Smith commanding, and wil Governor. No further trouble is feared before Labor Day, september 2, or unless the troops are removed the valley. Twelve more miners have been

The Tennestee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company to day filed its answer as lessee to the notice served by the Board of Prison Inspectors, Indicating a puron the part of the Board to declare the lease of convicts forfeited because of insufficient bond and pose on the part of the noard of declare the lesses. The convicts forfeited because of insufficient bond and certain alleged defaults on the part of the lesses. The lesses says it will make its bond good, and, in view of an order of the food recently lessed requiring it to remove the convicts from the main prison, brought in on account of the troubles, it agrees to do so, provided the state will agree not to determine the alleged grounds of forfeiture, but will submit them to the determination of the courts. If this argument is made it will accept and work the convicts at branch prisons. If preferred, the convicts shall not be worked in mines, and if it is considered to the interest of the state that the lease be terminated, the company will agree to an immediate cancellation upon the fairest terms. The Board and representatives of the lesses and alterneys, and the Adjuant-General, representing the tovernor, met to day and discussed the proposition of the lessee. Their conclusions were not madepublic, but it is understood that three members of the Board at a meeting to morrow will vote to make the proposed agreement, and it will be ratified.

RENKEN AGAIN ARRESTED.

AN EXTENSIVE SYSTEM OF FRAUDS ON HIS EMPLOYERS DISCOVERED.

J. Wilson Benken, the young man who was arrestfor abandoning his wife and eloping with the latter's sister, Lizzie Lynch, with whom he occupied a flat at No. 54 West Ninety-third-st., was arraigned before Justice Ryan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, upon new charges of grand larceny, pany, of No. 107 Murray st. Benken was employed as bookkeeper. Henry Beekman, thirty-six years old. of No. 200 Eldridge-st., a poster with the same comconcert with Benken. Both prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were held in \$1,500 bail for examination

they froze and kept on storage. Last March Manager William H. Place, of the company, went to Texas, and during his absence it is alleged that Benken went to Boston, and called upon the firm of Swan. Newton & Co., of Nos. 18 and 20 Fancuil Hall Market, and represented that he was a speculator in poultry. Benken made an arrangement to supply the firm with game out of season all frozen. He re turned to this city, and sent two cases of game to Boston. Bu this consignment Benken re-ceived a check for \$505.91. He then forwarded two other lots, for which he received checks for #328 and 309, respectively. These checks Benken deposited in the Central National Bank of New-York, to his own credit. Beekman aided Benker in robbing the company, and for his services Benket gave him a check for \$80. After eight or nine case had been sent off, the porter became alarmed. Both then decided to leave the freezing company.

To cover up the loss of the fowls from the storage house, Benken and Beekman went to see Game In spector Brown of Staten Island, and told him that a antity of game out of season was kept at No. 107 array-st. Reekman and Inspector Brown went to the Tombs Police Court and got a search warras from Justice Duffy. Then the inspector and Rounds man Keily seized a large quantity of game. Upon figuring up the penalty of \$25 a bird, the company Miller, of Kings; grand superintendent of juvenile temples, Mrs. Georgia A. Hewett, of Orleans; members of the board of managers. Victor Holmes, of Chautand qua: mileage committee. W. A. Cornell, of Montgomery; George H. Niver, of Albany; A. H. Walker, of Kings.

A special session of the Right Worthy International Grand Lodge was held to night to confer the degree of the lodge. The convention closes to-morrow,

THE STRIKE DECLARED OFF

LUCKLESS SWITCHMEN TOLD TO GET BACK

MR SWEENEY ADMITS DEFEAT

THEIR PLACES IF THEY CAN.

CHIEFS OF OTHER RAILWAY ORGANIZATIONS MEET IN CONFERENCE IN BUFFALO AND RE-

with the physical fact of renewed traffic movement by the railroads confronting him, and with out an official bank account at his command, Mr. turned, as a last resort, toward the other organizations of railway workers, and his invitations o Mesers. Sargent, Clark, Arthur, Wilkinson and Thurston were the visible indications that the switchmen must confess defeat without fraternal

Sweeney was discovered this morning at his hotel in close conference with a committee of his order. At 11 o'clock the door was opened and

waiting reporters called in. "Gentlemen," said Sweeney, "I declare this trouble over."

He was not going to say any more, but close questioning dragged out of him that he was directed by the committee to declare the strike

"We can't fight against 8,000 militia and a dozen railroads." That was all he would say. RAINING ON LUCKLESS MILITIAMEN.

It rains heavily to-night, and the militiamen on guard are drenched.

Grand Master Sargent, of the firemen; Grand Master Wilkinson, of the trainmen, and Grand Master Clark, of the conductors, met at the Broezel House to-day at the urgent request of Grand Master Sweeney, and each of them positively refused to call out the men in their respective orders. The conference lasted all the afternoon and after it was over Sweeney had disappeared. It is said he made his escape through the cellar in order to avoid reporters. The conference did not even let him down easy, but said he had asked them to strike and they had refused.

Grand Master Sargent was seen at the Broezel House as soon as the long conference was over. Well," he said, "I shall leave for home to-night on the Chicago limited."

"The firemen are not going out, then?" "We have talked it all over, and looked at the uestion from every side, and have decided that the firemen cannot join the switchmen in their

"Is this the decision of the conductors and

trainmen; too?" "You'll have to see Clark and Wilkinson about that." "Is the switchmen's strike a failure, then?"

"Well," said Mr. Sargent, smiling, "this strike has been of much benefit to the newspaper men, anyway. It has also resulted in making it apparent that the various orders of railroad men must get toegther again. For two years, until

last July, the Federation held them together; but the best families have divorces sometimes. I think this strike will bring the switchmen, firemen, trainmen! engineers and conductors into one body, something which I have been devoting my best efforts to bring about. Our Grand Lodge will hold a convention soon, and the subject will

be considered there without doubt," "Did you consider anything except the strike at your conference ?" "Nothing except that and the possibility of re-

union." Grand Master Clark, of the Order of Railway Conductors, said: "We told Mr. Sweeney that a sympathetic strike would be out of the question. We can't go without a grievance. Mr. Sweeney talked to us all the afternoon about what a fine thing a strike would be from his point of view. But the conductors can't consider the proposition. Grand Master Wilkinson, of the railway trainmen, said: "The switchmen certainly have a

righteous cause, and Sweeney presented their case very well; but the trainmen will not go out without just cause." Messrs. Clark and Wilkinson left here for home to-night. Grand Chief P. M. Arthur, of the engineers, did not even take the trouble to come to the conference, but he wrote to Mr. Sweeney that

the engineers could not consider the proposition to go out in sympathy with the switchmen. Ten union men from Pennsylvania, who came here to work for the Reading Railroad, went to police headquarters to-day and asked for passes to be sent home. They were referred to the Superintendent of the Poor, Adam Rehn. Mr. Rehn told them to get back the same way they

to the Mayor," said the spokesman of the party. "Go and report as quick as you please," quoth

of striking switchmen and their sympathizers gathered on and about the track and yards of the Lackawanna at the foot of Main-et. There were some muttered threats against the railroad

company, and two companies of soldiers and squad of policemen were sent down to protect the property. The men who made threats were not Lackawanna switchmen, all of whom enterthe friendliest feeling for the road.

100 LENIENT WITH THE RIOTERS. Police-Justice King was thought to have been altogether too lenient with rioters, and has been oud in denunciation of the calling out of the State Guard, consequently the four rioters captured last night when Manaher was shot were arraigned before Judge Green in the Supreme Court Chambers this morning on the charge of all money due or owing the defendant from or riot. Judge Green, upon request of the Lehigh Valley attorneys, postponed the examination until September 2. He fixed bail at \$1,500 each, and that sum was supplied in each case. The men

will be held for the Grand Jury. The Central, Lake Shore, Lehigh Valley and Eric roads were to-day handling all ireight offered, which was less than the usual amount. The Western New-York and Pennsylvania sent out only one train and received only one. to receive any freight, and is practically "tied-up." The West Shore is doing just about half its business and the Lackawanna is handling only live stock and perishable freight. The elevators are doing remarkably well and it is announced that there is plenty of room yet. Seventeen grain cargoes came in to-day, which will find little difficulty in securing elevators. Flour warehouses are not in good shape. Receipts of all classes of package freight are heavy and the warehouses have all along been badly over-

The strike of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pitts burg, along with that of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania, is going to make trouble with the fuel docks unless some relief is afforded soon. This will oblige all vessels to go to Erie and Cleveland for fuel, unless trains start soon. Hard coal shipments have about stopped. is coming in except by canal.

The ante-mortem statement of Thomas Monaher, vho was shot at Tifft Farm last night by memers of the 22d Regiment, was taken this morn-He said he had been a car switchman for the Buffalo Creek Raifroad, was a native of America and was thirty-one years old. He was standing at Ganson-st. and the turnpike early last evening with four or five other men. Monaher struck one of the men working on the Lehigh Valely Raifroad, and the man fired two shots at him from a revolver. Neither of the shots took effect. Then the soldiers came up and fired two shots, and "put two bullets in me. They had guns. They did not tell me to 6top," continued Monaher. "I walked over to a saloon on Ganson-st.," and the soldiers followed me and made me a prisoner. They then took me to the Lehigh Valley Soldiers' Hospital. I did not see the men who were with me on Ganson-st. do anything. They followed me to the saloon, and I saw the soldiers take one of them. I attacked the 'scab' because he was working in my place. I carried no weapons." Buffalo Creek Railroad, was a native of

he was working in my place. I carried by weapons."

A detachment of Company I, 23d Regiment, of Brooklyn, in command of Lieutenant J. F. Handy, had a "run in" with some men in the freight yards of the New-York Central at Checktowaga, at misnight last night. The yardmaster had reported that coupling-pins of freight cars were being pulled, and a detail, consisting of Sergeant E. V. Howard, Corporal W. H. Meeter, and Privates Powelson Wheeler, Banners and Rankin, were sent out to look for the persons who were doing this work. They saw four men acting suspiciously, and gave chase to them. A number of shots were fired by the soldiers, and two of the men gave themselves up. The other two escaped. The prisoners were taken to court in this city this morning and held for the Grand Jury.

A SLEEPING SOLDIER HURT.

This morning about 5:30 o'clock a Lehigh Valley engine was backing a work train to East Buffalo when it struck a sleeping soldier, John Delanty, of Company D, 12th New-York.

Says Adjutant-General Porter: "The troops will remain here until the law is obeyed and respected and there is no further danger to persons and property. If more troops are needed, they will be brought and kept for the same term."

What do you think of the position of the switchmen to-day, "General Doyle was asked.

"I think the strike is nearly over," he replied.

"But there is still necessity for the troops," suggested the reporter.

"When the strike is over," returned the General, "we will begin to move the troops away. We don't want to keep them a moment longer than is necessary.

we will begin to move the troops away. We don't want to keep them a moment longer than is necessary.

I don't believe the other organizations will strike," added General Doyle, "and the best thing the switchmen can do is to go back to work. A good many of them can get back their old places if they go and ask for them."

"This strike is not settled by any manner of means," said one of the Lackawanna switchmen to-night. "Mr. Arthur and Mr. Wilkinson will have a job or two on their hands now. This morning Engineer Rose, of the Lackawanna, was discharged or laid off because he was not running his engine fast enough in switching at the Lackawanna trestle. The trainmen got the same dose because tiey declined to do any switching. The very thing has happened which these men said would cause their men to go out."

The strike on the Eric, Western New-York and Pennsylvania and Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg his caused grave apprehensions among the soit ooal dealers. The operation of the Car service rules has been such as to force the keeping of only a small supply on hand. In order to get coal here so as to have it ready to handle a considerable amount has been shipped in within the last few weeks. But unless the coal blockade is raised in a few days there will be some suffering.

STATE ARBITRATORS IN SESSION. HEARING THE STATEMENT OF THE STRIKERS AT

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Aug. 24.-In a large hall used by various socities as a lodge-room, on an upper floor, at Swan st. and Main, the State Arbitration Board met at 10 o'clock this morning. Ex-senator Daniel H. McMillan soon came in to watch the proceedings in the interest of the New York Central. Reporters came in and Mr. Hynes, an attorney who looks after the strikers' interests oon appeared, and while all hands awaited the of Master Workman Sweeney the member of the grievance committees of the strikers came in by twos and threes and sat down upon the cushioned enches in the rear of the hall. Forty minutes after the hour named for opening Mr. Sweeney came in, and hairman Purcell calling the Board to order, announced e statute under which the hearing was to be

law be placed in evidence, and the Board consented John McMahon, a young switchman, who was reently an employe of the Erie, and who was chair an of a grievance committee, was called to the stand. He read to the Board a copy of the well-known de nands made upon the Erie and other roads before the

Then followed a detail of the grievance committee's demands upon Superintendent Brunn and General Man-ager Walters, of the Erie, and the final refusal of the latter to accede to the demands. The polling of the 110 switchmen in the Erie yards was rehearsed, eighty five of the total number voting to strike. When aske if there were eighty-five switchmen for and the others against a strike, McMahon said they did not see all the men, but they knew they were all for it, and when they got eighty-five names secured they struck. The witness seld he had worked over ten hours without pay, since the passage of the Ten-Hour law. The Erie officials had not said they refused to obey the Ten-Hour law.

Free one-law.

Grievance Chairman Bass, of the Lehigh, and men of the other roads recently involved were afterward sworn and recited the details of their demands on their companies and the steps leading up to the strike of August 11.

CHIEF ARTHUR COULD NOT ATTEND Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 24.-Inquiry at the office of Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, develops the fact that E. S. Clark, of the

Continued on Second Page.

PRICE THREE CENTS. IRON HALL'S ASSIGNMENT.

JAMES F. FAILEY TAKES CHARGE OF THE

ASSETS. BRANCHES ORDERED TO SETTLE-SUPREME JUS-

TICE SOMERBY LEAVES INDIANAPOLIS

Indianapolis, Aug. 24.—Judge Taylor to-day approved the bond of James F. Falley for 1,000,-000 as receiver of the Iron Hall. The keys were then turned over to the receiver. The safe contained \$2,000, and the cash on deposit is nearly \$600,000. An order of the court was made, directing the defendants to pay over to the receiver also, that the defendant assign to the receiver all sums due, or owing to the defendant, by the Mutual Banking Surety Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Philadelphia; or by A. E. Stock well, assignee, and the New-Jersey Trust Company; of Camden. Another order, describing who shall be entitled to share in the settlement of

the concern's affairs, reads as follows:

It is hereby ordered and directed that all and singular
cetive branches and members thereof, at the
date of the filing of the bill of complaint
therein, to wit: On July 20, 1892, who have who shall pay said essessments and other liabil any, to their general branches on or before October 10, 1892, and which branches, through their proper officers, shall fully account for and pay over the same to said re-

present. The latter were informed they would be punished for contempt if publication were made, but it was made, nevertheless, in the evening papers after legal advice had been taken Somerby started secretly for Philadelphia within two hours after the receiver was peared within two hours after the receiver was appointed. It is said they had a fear they would be arrested on criminal proceedings, of which there is a great deal of talk on the part of the

Order of the Iron Hall to show cause why an injunction should not issue against it and a receiver be ap order is made returnable September 7, at Chancery the Iron Hail, the branches in Jersey City have been divided in opinion as to what course they should pursue. Some of the branches forwarded assessments as usual to the main office in Indianapolis and Green-ville, and other branches refused to do this.

A STORY OF THE DOWNFALL SUPREME CASHIER DAVIS ALLEGED TO HAVE BROUGHT IT ABOUT-LOCAL BRANCHES

Baltimore, Aug. 24 (Special).—Edward Rouse, one of the supreme trustees of the Iron Ifall, gave to-day some inside facts in explanation of the concern's downfall. "Supreme Cashier Davis was at the bottom tood that Davis was interested in his speculations this. Soon afterward the plotting against Somerby 'I'm either going to down Somerby or destroy the order.' He also visited the supreme officers and asked

Delanty, of Company D, 12th New-York. Delanty was on the bridge over Clinton-st, with his head resting against one of the timbers. He was dragged some distance before the train was stopped, and was picked up with a very bad cut on the head and suffering from internal injuries. He was taken on the caboose to the Emergency Hospital, where the doctors cannot say whether or not he will recover.

Sheriff Beck says: "Under the present circumstances it would be unwise to remove any of the troops. We are now in the most serious part of the business."

All meither going to down somerby or destroy ine the sup visited the supreme officers and asked them to assist him in deposing somerby.

"One of the plaintiffs in the suit to wind up the institution was Kneffler, the discharged clerk. The order is solvent and the money could have been made up by one assessment. There is a proposition to establish a new Iron Hall order in Maryland. It will enable the 5,000 members of the order in this State to transfer their certificates and continue payments. It is not likely, however, that many members will try the new venture, the people here having lost faith in the new venture, the people here having lost faith i

> Philadelphia, Aug. 24.-Five foreign attachments were issued to-day against the supreme sitting of t Order of Iron Hall. The attachments are for \$1,000 each and are issued upon the petition of five members whose certificates have matured, Oakland, Md., Aug. 24.-The members of Local

such institutions."

Branch No. 85, Order of the Iron Hall, have applied to the Circuit Court for Garrett County for the appointin possession of the branch and for an injunction to restrain the officers from sending any of the funds out of the State, or paying over any further assess-ments to the supreme sitting. New-Haven, Conn., Aug. 24.-The local lodge of

the Order of the Iron Hall has practically withdrawn from the general body. There are 166 members, and at a meeting just held it was decided not to remit \$3,700 of assessments now due. The money in the treasury will be divided pro rata among the members in good standing. Trenton, N. J., Aug. 24.-Two suits restraining the

officers of the Iron Hall in Jersey City and Can from sending any money to Indianapolis were begun in the Court of Chancery this morning. Charles F. In the Court of Chancery this morning. Chaires that he has not yet received the \$1,000 due him on June 4 last. The vice-chancellor will hear argument on Tuesday next.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 24.—Henry M. Cheever this

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 24.—Henry M. Cheever that afternoon began eight more suits against local oranches of the Iron Hall. The bill in each case asks for the appointment of a receiver, for an injunction restraining the officers from using the money on hand and eventually for a division of the money among the members in proportion to the amount each has paid in. Mr. Cheever says that he will at once begin suits against four other Detroit branches, and when this is done all the branches will have been served allke.

DOUBLE TRACKS FOR MICHIGAN CENTRAL

Chicago, Aug. 24 (Special),-" The Evening Posts ays: "President Ledyard and General Counsel Ashley Pond, of the Michigan Central Road, have been on a figing visit to Chicago. With their presence here has been connected a report of considerable importance to the patrons of the road and the railway world at large. It is said that the road is to be double-tracked as soon as men can do the work throughout the entire length of its main line from Chicago to Niagara Falls and Buffalo, a distance of 536 miles. Long before May 1 next and the opening of the World's Fair the eighty-pound steel rails the entire distance from Chicago to Detroit, and most of the way from Detroit to Ningara Falls and Buffalo. East of the Detroit River double tracks of the kind described have been laid from Winston to Essex Centre and much of the way on either side of St. Thomas, on the east from St. Thomas to Welland. Even now the Michigan Central might claim to be a great double-track system."

THE PRESIDENT TO VISIT POTSDAM. Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 24.-President Harrison bas ecepted an invitation to visit Potsdam, St. Law

County, within a few weeks. He will speak at North Lawrence and Malone on Friday. Loon Lake, N. Y., Aug. 24.-This has been a qu Loon Lake, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Ins has been a queek day for the Chief Executive. He followed out the usual routine and attended strictly to official duties until the arrival of a delegation from Plattsburg, com-prising F. C. Baker, Judge D. F. Dolde and the Hon. E. C. O'Brien. The delegation invited the President to visit Plattsburg. The President gave no decided answer. He went out riding this afternoon with Ma-Harrison and Mrs. McKee.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Aug. 24.-D. Ostrom Van Local was held to day to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of kissing a married woman in the

SECRETARY NOBLE IN TACOMA.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 23.-General Noble, Sec of the Interior, arrived to-day. To-night an infe